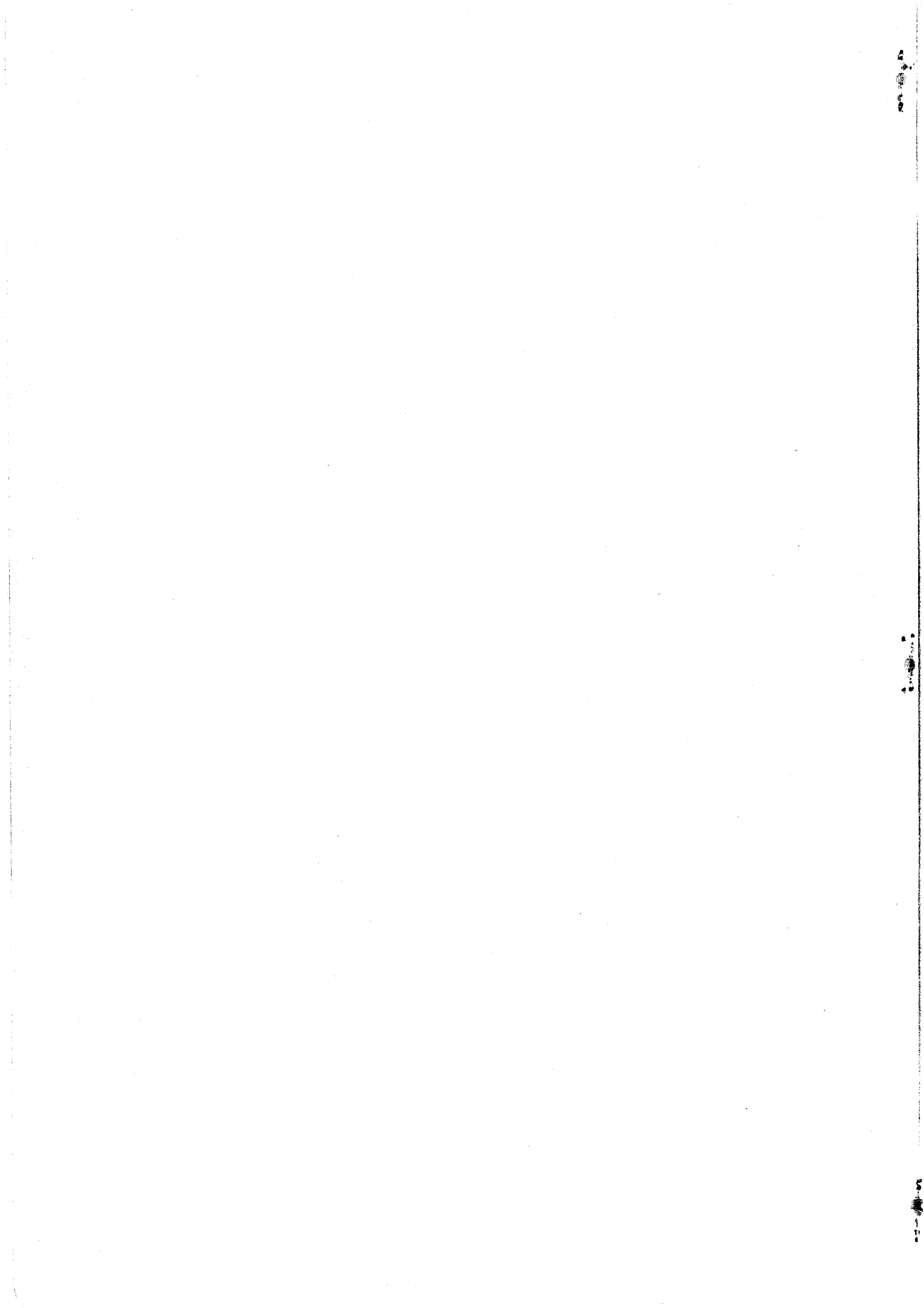


VZ 200/300

HUNTER VALLEY

VZ JOURNAL

A VERY  
MERRY  
CHRISTMAS  
AND HAPPY  
NEW YEAR



THIS PUBLICATION WAS PREPARED ON A STAR NX 1000 PRINTER USING DAVE MITCHELL'S PATCH 3.3 WITH E & F WORD PROCESSOR. HI & LO-RES SCREEN DUMPS AND LISTINGS WERE DONE USING LARRY TAYLOR'S PRINTER PATCH V1.4 AVAILABLE FROM VSOFTWAREZ WHILE PATCH3.3 IS AVAILABLE FROM HUNTER VALLEY VZ USERS' GROUP.

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LIVEN-UP ANIMATION & GRAPHICS BY BOB KITCH . . . . . PAGES 5-7  
 BOB DESCRIBES THE THREE MAIN PROGRAMS USED FOR HIS SUPERB HI-RES GRAPHICS DEMO AND FOR THOSE WHO CAN'T WAIT FOR ALL PROGRAMS TO BE PUBLISHED BOB IS WILLING TO SELL THE COMPLETE PACKAGE.

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NOTE - THIS SUPPLEMENT LIKE THE PREVIOUS ONE IS DESIGNED TO BE REMOVED FROM THE JOURNAL AND PLACED WITH PREVIOUS SUPPLEMENTS AND IS NUMBERED ACCORDINGLY.

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## 27/3 - CONDOLENCES . . . . .

THE HUNTER VALLEY VZ USER'S GROUP EXPRESSES ITS CONDOLENCE AND SYMPATHY TO THE NEWCASTLE EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS AS WELL AS THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS. THEIR LOSS AND SORROW HAS BEEN EXTENSIVE.

OUR SINCERE SYMPATHY ALSO TO YESTERDAY'S (17-1-1990) VICTIMS OF THE PERTH EARTHQUAKE AS WELL. SO FAR WE DON'T KNOW IF ANY LOSS OF LIFE, INJURY OR DAMAGE HAS OCCURED THERE, NEVER-THE-LESS WE AS VICTIMS OURSELVES UNDERSTAND THEIR SUFFERING AND EXTEND OUR SYMPATHY TO THEM.

## SINCERE THANKS . . . . .

MY DEEPEST APPRECIATION AND THANKS FOR THE MANY LOCAL, INTRASTATE AND INTERSTATE PHONE CALLS FROM MEMBERS EXPRESSING THEIR CONCERN ABOUT MY AND MY FAMILIES WELL BEING SINCE THE EARTHQUAKE.

WE WERE AWAY IN MELBOURNE DURING THE CHRISTMAS-NEW YEAR PERIOD AND SO WE WERE SAFE. OUR HOUSE SUSTAINED ONLY MINOR DAMAGE. A CRACKED BRICK FRONT VERANDAH AND FRONT AND REAR STEPS WHICH ALL HAVE TO BE REPLACED. I COUNT MYSELF AMONG THE LUCKY ONES.

## APOLOGIES . . . . .

AS YOU'LL NOTICE BY THIS ISSUE THE JOURNAL IS TWO MONTHS LATE AND I HOPE YOU ACCEPT MY SINCERE APOLOGIES. UNFORTUNATELY SOME INJURIES FROM THE CAR ACCIDENT ARE GETTING WORSE INSTEAD OF BETTER. BESIDES THE ACHES AND PAINS I'M FINDING IT VERY DIFFICULT AT TIMES TO CONCENTRATE AND REMEMBER THINGS WHICH I FIND VERY ANNOYING.

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE LATE AS WELL AND I WISH TO INFORM OUR SUBSCRIBERS THAT NOBODY WILL MISS OUT ON THEIR SUBSCRIPTION AS THEY ARE CHARGED PER ISSUE, NOT TIME. IT IS HOPED THAT THAT THE JOURNAL WILL BE ABLE TO CATCH UP BY MID YEAR. PLEASE BEAR WITH US.

## FEBRUARY CLUB MEETING . . . . .

ON FEBRUARY 2, 1990 PETER HICKMAN AN INTRASTATE MEMBER WILL DEMONSTRATE HIS VERSION OF SERIAL INTERFACE FOR THE VZ TOGETHER WITH A MODEM. I BELIEVE PETER HAS MADE QUITE A BREAKTHROUGH AS THE DISK DRIVE CAN BE USED FOR DATA STORAGE NOW. SHOULD HAVE MORE DETAILS NEXT ISSUE. MOST OF THE LOCAL MEMBERS MYSELF INCLUDED ARE EXCITED ABOUT PETER'S IMPENDING DEMONSTRATION AT OUR CLUB AND IT SHOULD BE AN INFORMATIVE AND ENTERTAINING EVENING.

## VZ MOUSE . . . . .

GARY BULLEY, ONE OF OUR CLEVERER MEMBERS HAS A WORKING PROTOTYPE FOR THE VZ AND IT WILL BE DEMONSTRATED AT THE CLUB AND IN DUE COURSE A DETAILED PROJECT WILL APPEAR IN THE JOURNAL.

## DISCLAIMER . . . . .

EVERY EFFORT IS MADE TO INSURE THE ACCURACY OF INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN BE IT GENERAL, TECHNICAL, PROGRAMMING, ETC. NO RESPONSIBILITY CAN BE ACCEPTED BY HUNTER VALLEY VZ USERS' GROUP OR THE AUTHOR AS A RESULT OF APPLYING SUCH INFORMATION IN PRACTICE.

GRAPHICS PART II BY BOB KITCH

LOOKING AT THESE IN BINARY IT IS -

```
11111111B FFH MASK 0
00111111B 3FH MASK 1
00001111B 0FH MASK 2
00000011B 03H MASK 3
00000000B 00H MASK 4
```

CLEARLY, A LOGICAL RIGHT SHIFT OF FFH WILL PROVIDE THE MASK SEQUENCE.

FOR THOSE ASTUTE READERS, THE QUESTION OF A RIGHT TO LEFT SWEEP OF THE SCREENS SHOULD NOW BE OCCURRING! USING THE SAME TWO STARTING BYTES (B1H AND D8H) THE SEQUENCE OF BYTES IS -  
 B1H - B0H - B8H - 98H - D8H.  
 SIMILARLY, THE MASK SEQUENCE IS -  
 FFH - FCH - F0H - C0H - 00H.

A LOGICAL LEFT SHIFT OF FFH WILL ACHIEVE THIS. CHECK ALL OF THIS OUT FOR YOURSELF TO CONFIRM THAT I AM NOT "SPINNING A YARN".

WELL, THAT COMPLETES THE ALGORITHM TO ALLOW HI-RES SCREENS TO PASS ACROSS ONE ANOTHER. WHAT DOES THE ASSEMBLER CODE LOOK LIKE?

HERE GOES!

```
;LEFT TO RIGHT SWEEP OF HI-RES SCREEN
SSON EQU 7000H      ;START OF VRAM
SBUF EQU 0F000H    ;START OF REPLACEMENT SCREEN BUFFER
SZSC EQU 0800H     ;SIZE OF SCREEN
LLEN EQU 20H       ;NO. OF BYTES IN ONE SCREEN LINE
NLIN EQU 40H       ;NO. OF SCREEN LINES
;
CALL SAVR          ;SAVE ALL REGISTERS TO STACK
LD IX,SBUF         ;POINT TO INCOMING BYTE
LD IY,SSON         ;POINT TO REPLACED BYTE
LD B,LLEN         ;SET COLUMN COUNTER
NCL7 PUSH BC       ;SAVE COLUMN COUNTER
LD H,0FFH         ;PIXEL MASK TEMPLATE
LD B,4            ;SET PIXEL COUNTER
NPX7 PUSH BC       ;SAVE PIXEL COUNTER
SRL H             ;SHIFT MASK FOR R.H. PIXEL PRESERVATION
SRL H
LD A,H            ;PUT MASK INTO ACC.
CPL              ;NOT MASK
LD L,A           ;NOT MASK IN L-REG FOR L.H. PIXEL PRESERVATION
LD B,NLIN        ;SET LINE COUNTER
NLN7 LD A,(IX+0)  ;PUT INCOMING BYTE INTO ACC.
AND L           ;MASK OUT R.H. PIXELS
LD D,A          ;SAVE L.H. PIXELS
LD A,(IY+0)     ;PUT REPLACED BYTE INTO ACC.
AND H           ;MASK OUT L.H. PIXELS
OR D            ;LOGICAL ADD R.H. AND L.H. PIXELS
LD (IY+0),A     ;UPDATE SCREEN
LD DE,LLEN      ;INCREMENT BY ONE LINE
ADD IX,DE       ;POINT TO NEXT LINE OF INCOMING
ADD IY,DE       ;POINT TO NEXT LINE OF REPLACED
DJNZ NLN7       ;SEE IF LINES FINISHED?
CALL DLAY       ;DO A PAUSE AT END OF COLUMN
LD DE,0-SZSC    ;DECREMENT TO RETURN TO TOP OF CURRENT COLUMN
ADD IX,DE       ;POINT TO TOP OF CURRENT COLUMN
```

```

POP BC          ;RECOVER PIXEL COUNTER
DJNZ NPX7      ;SEE IF ALL PIXELS DONE?
INC IX         ;POINT TO NEXT COLUMN
INC IY         ;POINT TO NEXT COLUMN
POP BC          ;RECOVER COLUMN COUNTER
DJNZ NCL7      ;SEE IF COLUMNS FINISHED?
CALL RESR      ;RECOVER REGISTERS
RET            ;FINISH

```

WELL THERE IT IS! I AM NOT GOING TO PROVIDE THE ASSEMBLER CODE FOR THE RIGHT TO LEFT SWEEP AS IT IS A SIMPLE VARIATION ON THE CODE GIVEN.

INCIDENTLY, NINE TYPES OF HI-RES SCREEN REPLACEMENTS ARE DETAILED IN AN ARTICLE BEING PRESENTED IN JOHN D'ALTON'S LE'VZ. LOOK OUT FOR THEM. ALONG WITH MY ARTICLE ON SCREEN MOVE SUBROUTINES IN HVVZUG NEWSLETTER, THERE IS NOW AN INTERESTING SET OF GRAPHICS AND ANIMATION HANDLING PRIMITIVES AVAILABLE FOR VZ USERS.

MY NEXT CONTRIBUTION IN THIS NEWSLETTER WILL CONSIST OF AN INTERRUPT-DRIVEN TECHNIQUE FOR REMOVING THAT ANNOYING HASH OR FLICKER FROM THE VZ SCREEN. (EVER PLAYED DSE'S DAWN PATROL?) THIS WILL COMPLEMENT MY SET OF CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE HI-RES GRAPHICS THEME.

IN THE MEAN TIME HAVE FUN WITH LOGIC OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLER.

## LIVEN-UP ANIMATION & GRAPHICS BY BOB KITCH

7 EURELLA STREET KENMORE QLD 4069

WANT TO HAVE A UTILITY THAT DISPLAYS HIGH SPEED ANIMATION AND GRAPHICS WITHOUT FLICKER? THEN THIS IS THE PROJECT FOR YOU! READ ON!

THIS ARTICLE IS THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE AND INTEGRATED SOFTWARE PROJECT FOR THE VZ EVER ATTEMPTED IN A USERS GROUP MAGAZINE. THE PROJECT CONSISTS OF FIVE PROGRAMS - THREE WRITTEN IN BASIC (SET-UP, LOAD-UP AND THROW-UP) AND TWO WRITTEN IN ASSEMBLER (START-UP AND MOVE-UP) - RESULTING IN A PACKAGE THAT WILL "LIVEN-UP" THE USE OF THE VZ. THE GROUP OF PROGRAMS PROVIDE A UTILITY IN, WHAT I TERM, FAST BASIC. ASSEMBLER IS USED TO SPEED UP FUNCTIONS THAT ARE TOO SLOW IN BASIC. THIS MOST OFTEN OCCURS IN TWO INSTANCES - THE FIRST IS WHEN HIGH-SPEED PROCESSING IS REQUIRED, AND THE SECOND IS WHEN PRECISE CONTROL OF A PERIPHERAL IS REQUIRED. EACH ASSEMBLER PROGRAM FULFILLS ONE OF THESE SHORTCOMINGS OF BASIC. (MOVE-UP AND START-UP RESPECTIVELY). NINE ASSEMBLER "PRIMITIVES" FOR SCREEN MOVES, GRAPHICS OR ANIMATION ARE PROVIDED IN MOVE-UP. THEY PROVIDE AN INTERMEDIATE INTRODUCTION TO ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING.

FOR THOSE WHO CAN'T WAIT FOR THE ENTIRE GROUP OF LISTINGS TO BE PUBLISHED OVER THE COMING MONTHS, (OR CAN'T BE BOTHERED KEYING THEM IN) I AM WILLING TO PROVIDE THE ENTIRE PROJECT ON DISK FOR \$20. THIS INCLUDES ALL SOURCE AND OBJECT CODE PLUS A SET OF PICTURE FILES.

### BACKGROUND TO PROJECT.

FOR SOME TIME NOW I HAVE BEEN CONTEMPLATING SOME REAL-TIME HI-RES GRAPHICS DISPLAYS ON THE VZ TO LIVEN-UP INTEREST IN THE COMPUTER. ALSO, IN A PREVIOUS ARTICLE, (SEE LE'VZ #24, PG. 3 & 4) I HAVE PROVIDED DETAILS OF HI-SPEED SCREEN MOVE SUBROUTINES. FURTHERMORE, THE ADDITIONAL MEMORY CAPACITY OF THE 64K MEMORY EXPANSION, THAT SOME USERS HAVE, HAS NOT BEEN GREATLY UTILIZED BY PROGRAMMERS. THIS ARTICLE, ACCOMPANIED BY THE SUITE OF PROGRAMS, PROVIDES SOME INSIGHT INTO THE THREE ASPECTS JUST DETAILED.

THE PROGRAMS ALLOW A PICTURE SHOW TYPE OF DISPLAY TO BE IMPLEMENTED WITHOUT CONSTANT UP-LOADING FROM DISK. THE PROGRAMS ARE WRITTEN FOR VZ'S THAT HAVE 64K MEMORY EXPANSION PACKS AND ARE DISK-BASED - ALTHOUGH THE PROGRAMS COULD BE EASILY ADAPTED TO VZ'S HAVING 16K EXPANSIONS AND TAPE UNITS.

FOR THOSE INTERESTED, THE SOFTWARE PACKAGES USED TO DEVELOP THIS UTILITY WERE AS FOLLOWS -

- STANDARD BASIC AND DOS ROMS.
- THE EDASM USED WAS DSE'S MODEL PATCHED WITH DISKOPS4.
- QUICKWRITE TEXT ED ALLOWS DISKOPS SOURCE FILES TO BE HANDLED AS W-FILES.
- THE MONITOR USED WAS FROM DISK DOCTOR AND WAS USED FOR PATCHING AND BREAKPOINTING.
- PICTURE FILES WERE BUILT USING ART GALLERY.

#### DESIGN CONCEPT.

A HI-RES SCREEN ON THE VZ OCCUPIES 2048 BYTES (2K) OF MEMORY. THE 64K MEMORY EXPANSION MODULE CONTAINS FOUR BY 16K BANKS OF RAM MEMORY. WHEN PROGRAMMING IN BASIC, ONLY MEMORY BANKS 0 AND 1 ARE EASILY ACCESSED. ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMERS CAN ACCESS BANKS 2 AND 3, WHICH, IN FACT, OVERLAP IN ADDRESS SPACE WITH BANK 1. A FORM OF "MEMORY BANK SWITCHING" IS USED TO OVERCOME THIS OVERLAY PROBLEM.

WHEN PROGRAMMING IN BASIC, THE PROGRAM STATEMENT TABLE AND VARIABLE LIST TABLE BOTH RESIDE IN LO-MEM (GENERALLY IN BANK 0 ALTHOUGH LARGE PROGRAMS EXTEND INTO BANK 1). THE SYSTEMS AREA, CONSISTING OF THE VIDEO DISPLAY AREA AND COMMUNICATIONS AREA, ALSO RESIDE IN BANK 0. THE DOS VECTOR, STRING AREA AND STACK ARE ALL ORGANISED, ON BOOT-UP, INTO HI-MEM LOCATED AT THE TOP OF BANK 1. THE INTERVENING AREA OF RAM IS FREE SPACE, AND AS PROGRAM DEVELOPEMENT AND EXECUTION PROCEED, THE VARIOUS TABLES (WITH SOME EXCEPTIONS) DYNAMICALLY BUILD INTO THIS FREE SPACE. SWITCHING BANKS 1/2/3, WHEN IN BASIC, NORMALLY RESULTS IN A CRASH, AS THE HI-MEM TABLES BECOME "DISMEMBERED" FROM THE LO-MEM TABLES.

IT IS POSSIBLE TO REORGANIZE AND RESTRICT THE "BASIC WORK AREA" ENTIRELY INTO BANK 0 - PROVIDED THAT THE PROGRAMS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED DYNAMIC AND STATIC TABLES ARE KEPT SHORT. MEMORY BANKS 1 TO 3 ARE THEN "RESERVED" FOR OTHER USE SUCH AS VIDEO SCREEN BUFFER AREAS. THE BASIC WORK AREA EXTENDS FROM 7AE9H TO BFFFH. THE PROBLEM OF SWITCHING BANKS WHILST RUNNING BASIC PROGRAMS BECOMES TRIVIAL AND HI-SPEED MOVES FROM HI-MEM TO THE VIDEO RAM AREA BECOME POSSIBLE BY SHORT MACHINE LANGUAGE CALLS. IT IS ALSO NECESSARY FOR THE BASIC PROGRAM TO BE ABLE TO PASS VARIABLES TO THE M/L ROUTINE - BUT THIS IS ALSO EASY TO ACHIEVE. (THE LOAD MAP FOR THE PROJECT IS PROVIDED IN THE REMARKS ON THE END OF SETUP)

THE TOP OF BANK 0 IS BFFFH. BANKS 1 TO 3 OCCUPY C000H TO FFFFH. IT IS POSSIBLE TO BUFFER EIGHT 2K HI-RES SCREENS IN EACH MEMORY BANK, MAKING A TOTAL OF 24 SCREENS THAT CAN BE STORED IN THE 64K MEMORY PACK. THE POWERFUL Z80 BLOCK MOVE ROUTINE CAN MOVE 2K OF MEMORY AROUND IN 12.16 MSEC. (THAT'S FAST!) WITH THE Z80 RUNNING AT 3.58 MHZ. THE SCREEN DISPLAY IS UPDATED EVERY 20 MSEC. ALTERNATIVELY, SOME 96 LO-RES SCREENS (512 BYTES) COULD BE STORED INTERNALLY. OBVIOUSLY LOADING THE 48K OF DATA INTO THE MEMORY IS BEST ACHIEVED ON A DISK-BASED SYSTEM. ROUTINES TO HANDLE THE LOADING OF DATA AND THE SHIFTING OF DATA BETWEEN HI- AND LO- MEM (BOTH DIRECTIONS) ARE REQUIRED.

THE ABILITY TO MOVE DATA AROUND IN RAM AT THIS SPEED ALLOWS ANIMATED GRAPHICS TO BECOME A POSSIBILITY. THE TECHNIQUE IMPLIED IS NOT REAL-TIME STUFF HOWEVER. THE METHOD REALLY USES "PRE-FORMATTED" SCREENS OR "PAGES" THAT ARE PAGED INTO THE VIDEO DISPLAY AREA.

I AM SURE EVERYONE WHO HAS USED THE VZ IN HI-RES MODE WILL HAVE NOTICED THE ANNOYING "FLICKER" ON THE SCREEN WHENEVER AN IMAGE IS UPDATED. THE CAUSE OF THIS EFFECT IS THE SUBJECT OF A FURTHER ARTICLE. IT IS SUFFICIENT TO SAY HERE, THAT THE FLICKER OCCURS WHENEVER THERE IS A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE TIMING OF A Z80 WRITE OPERATION AND A 6847 VDG READ OPERATION. BY INTERCEPTING THE INTERRUPT SIGNAL (PREVIOUSLY EXPLAINED IN LE'VZ #23, PG. 10 & 12 AND LE'VZ #24, PG. 8 & 9) AND USING A "SCREEN BUFFER AREA", IT IS POSSIBLE TO OVERCOME THE "SCREEN HASH" PROBLEM.

#### PROGRAM DESCRIPTION.

IT WAS DECIDED THAT THREE BASIC SUBPROGRAMS COULD ACHIEVE THE DESIRED EFFECT AND KEEP PROGRAM LENGTH SHORT.

THE FIRST BASIC PROGRAM IS CALLED SETUP AND DISPLAYS A SERIES OF INTRODUCTORY SCREENS TO THE USER. SETUP THEN CALLS THE FIRST OF THE ASSEMBLER ROUTINES CALLED STARTUP.

STARTUP CARRIES OUT A NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS THAT ARE MORE EASILY ACHIEVED FROM A LOW LEVEL LANGUAGE. AS THIS ROUTINE IS ONLY NEEDED TEMPORARILY, IT IS LOADED INTO PART OF THE HI-RES VIDEO RAM AREA. FIRST THE TOM IS LOWERED TO BFFFH AND ALL BASIC POINTERS ARE RESET ACCORDINGLY. NEXT, THE 310 BYTE DOS VECTOR IS PLACED BELOW THE NEW TOM BY JUMPING TO 4004H IN THE DOS ROM. THIS INVOKES A REBOOT OF THE SYSTEM AND THE READY MESSAGE WILL APPEAR. CONTROL IS PASSED BACK TO THE BASIC ROM AND THE DOS VECTOR AT 79ACH CALLED. TO AUTORUN THE NEXT BASIC PROGRAM CALLED LOADUP REQUIRES A SMART BIT OF PROGRAMMING AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE DOS ROM. THE SOURCE CODE FOR STARTUP DETAILS ALL. LOADUP IS BOOTED BY STARTUP.

THE SECOND BASIC PROGRAM CALLED LOADUP IS RUN NEXT. A NUMBER OF CHECKS ON THE CONFIGURATION OF THE VZ SYSTEM ARE CARRIED OUT TO CONFIRM THAT ALL IS O.K. THE BANK SWITCHING OF THE 64K PACK IS EXERCISED AND VERIFIED AS PRESENT AND OPERATIONAL. NEXT, THE FIRST 4 IDENTIFICATION BYTES (AAH, 55H, E7H, 18H) OF THE DOS ROM ARE VERIFIED TO CONFIRM THAT A DISK-BASED SYSTEM IS IN PLACE. THE BOOT-UP OF THE SYSTEM, CARRIED OUT BY THE INITIAL PROGRAM LOADER, SEEKS THESE FOUR BYTES AT 4000H, 6000H AND 8000H TO LEARN THE CONFIGURATION OF THE SYSTEM BEING BOOTED. ANY ROM CARTRIDGE INSERTED AT THESE LOCATIONS NEEDS THESE IDENTIFICATION BYTES TO BE RECOGNIZED. AFTER THIS, THE TOP-OF-MEMORY LOCATION UNDER THE DOS VECTOR IS CHECKED SO THAT NO CONFLICT ACROSS THE BANK 0 TO BANK 1/2/3 ADDRESS CAN OCCUR.

LOADUP THEN FURTHER LOWERS THE TOP-OF-MEMORY TO AFFFH (THE DOS VECTOR IS NOT MOVED). THIS CREATES AN AREA OF "PROTECTED MEMORY". THE SECOND OF THE ASSEMBLER ROUTINES CALLED MOVEUP IS LOADED IN TO THIS AREA OF MEMORY. A SMALL M/L ROUTINE IS ALSO LOADED INTO PROTECTED MEMORY. FOURTEEN BYTES OF THE FAMILIAR BLOCK MOVE ROUTINE ARE LOADED IN AND THE USR VECTOR SET TO POINT AT THE START OF THIS ROUTINE. THE ROUTINE AS LOADED HAS THE HL REGISTER (SOURCE) SET TO THE START OF THE VIDEO DISPLAY RAM AT 7000H AND WHICH EXTENDS TO 77FFH (THE 2K SCREEN AREA). THE DE REGISTER (DESTINATION) IS FIRST SET TO THE BOTTOM OF BANK 1/2/3 AT C000H. THE SIZE OR BC REGISTER IS SET TO 800H OR 2K. AS THE 2K SCREEN PAGES OCCUR ON SIMPLE BOUNDARIES IN ADDRESS SPACE, (C000H, C8000H, D000H, D8000H ETC.) IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO ALTER THE MOST SIGNIFICANT BYTE OF THE DESTINATION ADDRESS AS THE 2K SCREEN FILES ARE LOADED FROM DISK. THE ADDRESS OF THIS BYTE IN THE M/L ROUTINE IS ASSIGNED IN LINE 1800 TO ENABLE THE BASIC PROGRAM TO PASS VARIABLES INTO THE M/L ROUTINE.

IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE EASIEST WAY TO PRESENT THE 24 FILENAMES FOR THE SCREENS TO BE PRESENTED TO LOADUP WAS VIA DATA STATEMENTS LOCATED IN LINES 2000 TO 2080. THERE IS SCOPE TO ALTER THIS IF REQUIRED.

CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE . . .



```
10 '*****
20 '***      SET-UP      ***
30 '*** PROGRAM I OF III ***
40 '*** TO LOAD 24 HI-RES ***
50 '*** SCREENS INTO 64K ***
60 '*** MEM. EXP.      ***
70 '*** BOB KITCH  6/88 ***
80 '*****
98 '
99 '***PUT UP INTRO MESSAGE.
100 GOSUB 620
110 PRINT"THIS IS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OFSUBPROGRAMS DESIGNED";
120 PRINT" TO ALLOW 24HI-RES SCREENS TO BE LOADED AND STORED ";
130 PRINT"IN A 64K MEMORY EXP. THE 2K SCREENS ARE LOADED ";
140 PRINT"VIA DOS. THE SCREENS ARE STORED IN MEM. BANKS 1 TO";
150 PRINT" 3 OF THE MEMORY EXPANSION."
160 GOSUB 600
200 PRINT" <SET-UP> LOWERS TOM TO BFFFH - THE TOP OF BANK 0."
210 PRINT"THE DOS VECTOR IS ALSO LOWERED.":PRINT
220 PRINT" <LOAD-UP> SETS THE BLOCK MOVE SECTION OF M/L IN ";
230 PRINT"PLACE. ALSO THE 24 HI-RES SCREENS ARE CALLEDFROM ";
240 PRINT"DATA STATEMENTS. USUALLY THESE EXIST ON A ";
250 PRINT"<PICTURE DISK> WHILST THE SUBPROGRAMS ARE ON A ";
260 PRINT"<PROGRAM DISK>"
270 GOSUB 600
300 PRINT" <THROW-UP> AUTOMATICALLY PAGES THROUGH THE 24 ";
310 PRINT"SCREENS. THIS IS SIMILAR TO <PICTURE SHOW>."
320 PRINT"THE SPEED AT WHICH THE PAGING OCCURS CAN BE VARIED."
330 PRINT"HI-SPEED ANIMATION IS QUITE POSSIBLE."
340 PRINT:PRINT"ALTERNATIVELY, FANCY SCREEN MOVES CAN BE ";
350 PRINT"SELECTED."
360 GOSUB 600
400 PRINT"THE SUBPROGRAMS CHECK FOR THE 64K MEM. EXP. AND DOS"
410 PRINT:PRINT" TWO A/L PROGRAMS ARE USED."
420 PRINT:PRINT"<START-UP> LOWERS THE DOS VECTOR."
430 PRINT:PRINT"<MOVE-UP> CONTAINS THE FANCY SCREEN MOVES."
460 GOSUB 600
498 '
499 '***RUN LOAD-UP PROGRAM.
500 PRINT"LOADING START-UP & LOAD-UP"
510 BRUN"STARTUP"
598 '
599 '***SUBROUTINE FOR NEW SCREEN.
600 PRINT@480,"████████████████████████████████████████████";
610 AS=INKEY$:AS=INKEY$:IF AS="" THEN GOTO 610
620 CLS:PRINT@13,"██████":PRINT:PRINT:RETURN
999 '
1000 '***CALLING SEQUENCE THROUGH PROGRAMS.
1010 'RUN T:SETUP CALLS...
1020 ' BRUN B:STARTUP CALLS...
1030 ' RUN T:LOADUP CALLS...
1040 ' BLOAD B:MOVEUP
1050 ' RUN T:THROWUP
1060 '
1070 'A/L SOURCE CODE
1080 'SOURCE W:START OBJECT B:STARTUP ORIGIN 7200H
1090 'SOURCE W:MOVE OBJECT B:MOVEUP ORIGIN 0BC00H
1099 '

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```

1100 '***LOAD MAP FOR LIVEN-UP.
1110 '0C000H-0FFFFH - 3 BY 16K BANKS OF PICTURE BUFFERS.
1120 '0BEC8H-0BFFFH - 310 BYTE DOS VECTOR AND BUFFER.
1130 '0BEABH-0BEB8H - 14 BYTE G.P. BLOCK MOVE ROUTINE.
1140 '0BC00H-0BE0FH - 528 BYTE MOVEUP ROUTINES.
1150 '0B200H-0BA00H - 2K BYTE SCREEN BUFFER.
1160 '0AFFFH - TOM FOR BASIC PROGRAMS.
1170 '0AFCDH-0AFFFH - STRING SPACE.
1180 '0AF98H-0AFCCH - STACK.
1190 ' 849DH-0AF97H - FREE SPACE.
1200 ' 849DH- 849DH - DIM VAR. TABLE (NONE).
1210 ' 8481H- 849CH - VARIABLE TABLE.
1220 ' 7AE9H- 8480H - PROGRAM STATEMENT TABLE.
1230 ' 7AE9H - SOB FOR BASIC PROGRAMS.
1240 ' 7200H- 7233H - STARTUP ROUTINE IN HI-RES SCREEN AREA.
1250 'THE BASIC PROGRAM AREA IS DESCRIBED FOR <THROWUP>.
9998 '
9999 '***UPDATE DISK FILE.
10000 ERA"SETUP":SAVE"SETUP"
20000 END

```

## WHAT COMPUTER NOW BY JOE LEON . . .

I GET ASKED THIS QUESTION QUITE OFTEN AND IT'S A VERY DIFFICULT ONE TO ANSWER. IT DEPENDS ON MANY FACTORS WITH THE MOST IMPORTANT TWO BEING COST AND WHAT DO YOU, NOT I WANT TO DO WITH IT. WHAT MAY SUIT ME, MIGHT BE PARTIALLY OR TOTALLY UNSUITABLE FOR YOU.

AS SOME OF YOU ALREADY KNOW AND BY THE TIME YOU READ THIS I SHOULD BE IN POSSESSION OF AN IBM AT COMPATIBLE COMPUTER AND I'LL EXPLAIN MY REASONS FOR PURCHASING ABOVE INSTEAD OF AN AMIGA, AMSTRAD, ETC. FOR ME THE CHOICE WAS SIMPLE AS I KNEW WHAT USE IT WOULD BE PUT TO.

NEXT YEAR I'LL BE DOING A COMPUTER OFFICE COURSE TO ENHANCE MY JOB PROSPECTS AND HOPEFULLY LEARN SOME NEW SKILLS AS WELL. MY SON PAUL IS DOING A THREE YEAR COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS COURSE WITH TWO MORE YEARS TO GO. IN BOTH ABOVE AN IBM OR COMPATIBLE IS USED WHICH MADE MY CHOICE EASY AND OTHER FACTORS CAME INTO CONSIDERATION AS WELL, EG:-

PRINTERS - MY STAR NX1000 PRINTER IS IBM COMPATIBLE AND WHEN I WAS LOOKING FOR A PRINTER I HAD IBM COMPATIBILITY IN MIND.

PCB CAD & CIRCUIT DESIGN CAD - AS MOST OF YOU ARE AWARE I HAVE A VERY KEEN INTEREST IN HARDWARE MODS TO THE VZ, SO IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT A PCB CAD (PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN) AND CIRCUIT DESIGN CAD PROGRAM WILL BE OF BENEFIT TO ME AND OTHER VZ USERS AS WELL. AT LONG LAST I LL BE ABLE TO OFFER PCB'S FOR PAST AND FUTURE HARDWARE PROJECTS THAT HAVE APPEARED OR WILL APPEAR IN THE JOURNAL.

ALTHOUGH THE IBM COMPATIBLE COST ME AN ARM AND A LEG I CONSIDER IT AN INVESTMENT IN MY AND MY FAMILY'S FUTURE. YOUR NEEDS MORE THAN LIKELY WILL DIFFER FROM MINE SO TRY TO ENVISAGE YOUR FUTURE AS WELL AS YOUR PRESENT NEEDS AND MAKE YOUR CHOICE ACCORDINGLY.

BACK-UP - THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT. NEXT TIME YOU GO TO A NEWSAGENT HAVE A LOOK AT WHAT MAGAZINES AND HOW MANY ARE AVAILABLE FOR EACH COMPUTER. THIS WILL GIVE A GOOD INDICATION OF SUPPORT FOR A PARTICULAR COMPUTER.

## SETTING UP A VPROG IN VIDEO MEMORY

THE MEMORY CELL BEFORE START OF A BASIC PROGRAM MUST CONTAIN A ZERO BYTE, OTHERWISE THE PROGRAM WILL NOT RUN (UNLESS YOU RUN IT FROM A LINE THAT IS NOT THE FIRST LINE OF THE PROGRAM). THAT IS WHY THE LAST BYTE OF THE COMMUNICATIONS REGION (ADDRESS 31464) IS '0'.

SO WE NEED A ZERO BYTE IN ADDRESS 29185, JUST BEFORE START OF A VPROG. WE WILL ALSO NEED ZERO BYTES IN 29186 AND 29187 TO BEGIN WITH, TO INITIALLY SET UP A NULL PROGRAM IN VIDEO MEMORY. ONE EASY WAY TO ZERO ALL OF VIDEO MEMORY FROM 29184 ONWARD IS TO ENTER THE MODE(1) COMMAND. BUT WE'LL DO IT ANOTHER WAY SINCE WE HAVE TO ALTER THE PROGRAM POINTERS ANYWAY:

```
POKE29185,0    <RETURN>
PRINT&        <RETURN>    REM THIS RESETS START POINTER TO 29186
NEW           <RETURN>
```

REM : THIS SETS UP A NULL PROGRAM IN VIDEO MEMORY AND RESETS END POINTER, ETC. TO VIDEO MEMORY (29188)

NOW YOU CAN TYPE IN LINES OF A BASIC PROGRAM AND THE PROGRAM WILL BE PLACED IN VIDEO MEMORY FROM 29186 ON. USE THIS COMMAND FROM TIME TO TIME TO MAKE SURE THE PROGRAM DOES NOT GO BEYOND 30719:

```
PRINTPEEK(30969)+PEEK(30970)*256
```

NOW MAKE A BINARY SAVING OF VIDEO MEMORY FROM 29184 TO 30719 THUS:-

```
BSAVE"YOURNAME",7200,77FF
```

THIS IS YOUR VPROG.

THE ERT FACILITY OF SUITE2 IS ACCESSED USING A PRINT&6 COMMAND.

<CTRL> <P> THEN <SHIFT> <6> THEN <6>

A SERIES OF NUMBERS WILL THEN DISPLAY ON SIX SCREEN LINES:-

```
A
B      C
D      E
F      G
H
I
```

A IS START ADDRESS OF PROGRAM MEMORY.  
 B IS END ADDRESS OF BASIC PROGRAM IN PROGRAM MEMORY.  
 C IS LENGTH OF BASIC PROGRAM.  
 D IS END OF SIMPLE VARIABLES LIST/START OF ARRAY VARIABLES LIST.  
 E IS LENGTH FROM START OF PROGRAM TO END OF SIMPLE VARIABLES LIST.  
 F IS END OF ARRAY VARIABLES LIST/START OF FREE MEMORY.  
 G IS LENGTH FROM START OF PROGRAM TO END OF ARRAY VARIABLES LIST.  
 H IS ADDRESS OF TOP OF MEMORY [MINUS DISK BUFFER].  
 I IS THE AMOUNT OF FREE MEMORY AVAILABLE.

UNTIL A BASIC PROGRAM IS RUN, D AND F EQUAL B; E AND G EQUAL C. IF THE PROGRAM DOES NOT USE ARRAYS THEN F EQUALS D AND G EQUALS E.

# 27/11 KEYBOARDING PART I BY JOE LEON

AS EDITOR I RECEIVE QUITE A BIT OF MAIL RANGING FROM HARD TO READ SCRIBBLED NOTES TO TYPE-WRITTEN LETTERS WITH SPOT ON PUNCTUATION, SPELLING AND LAYOUT AND QUITE A MIXTURE IN BETWEEN. SINCE MY VOLUNTARY EARLY RETIREMENT EARLIER THIS YEAR I'VE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF ALL THE EXTRA FREE TIME TO LEARN SOME NEW SKILLS BY DOING TWO COURSES.

ONE OF THE COURSES IS A 10 WEEK KEYBOARDING (TYPEWRITING) COURSE TO ENHANCE MY JOB PROSPECTS AND SHOULD ALSO HELP ME TO PREPARE A BETTER PRESENTED PUBLICATION WITH HOPEFULLY LESS ERRORS. SINCE THE 'PUNCTUATION' FOR TYPEWRITING AND WORD-PROCESSING IS SIMILAR I THOUGHT AN ARTICLE ON THE SUBJECT WOULD NOT GO ASTRAY.

I'LL START WITH A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF INTERNATIONAL PAPER SIZES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO EACH OTHER.

A 0 - 1189 X 841MM	A 6 - 148 X 105MM
A 1 - 841 X 594MM	A 7 - 105 X 74MM
A 2 - 594 X 420MM	A 8 - 74 X 52MM
A 3 - 420 X 297MM	A 9 - 52 X 37MM
A 4 - 297 X 210MM	A10 - 37 X 26MM
A 5 - 210 X 148MM	

BY FOLDING ANY SHEET FROM A0 TO A9 ALONG ITS LENGTH AND CUTTING IT IN HALF ALONG THE FOLD WILL PRODUCE TWO SHEETS OF NEXT SMALLER SIZE. EG: AN A3 SHEET WILL PRODUCE TWO A4 SHEETS. MOST OF YOU SHOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH THE A4 SIZE AS IT'S THE ONE USED FOR THE JOURNAL. CONVERSLY TWO A5'S SIDE BY SIDE WILL PRODUCE AN A4 SIZE. TWO TERMS ARE USED TO DESCRIBE HOW INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ON A SHEET OF PAPER WHICH ARE:

PORTRAIT - THIS TERM INDICATES THAT THE SHORT EDGE OF THE PAGE IS AT TOP LIKE IN A 'PORTRAIT' AND THE JOURNAL IS IN THIS STYLE.

LANDSCAPE - THIS TERM INDICATES THAT THE LONG EDGE OF THE PAGE IS AT TOP LIKE IN A 'LANDSCAPE' AND BUSINESS CARDS USE THIS STYLE.

THERE ARE QUITE A FEW STANDARD RULES GOVERNING THE USE OF TYPEWRITTEN OR WORDPROCESSOR GENERATED TEXT WHICH ALSO APPLY TO ADDRESSING ENVELOPES AS WELL. IN DUE COURSE I'LL COVER MOST OF THEM IN THIS AND COMING ISSUES. THE A4 SIZE WILL BE USED AS REFERENCE IN THE SERIES.

LINE SPACING - S/S, D/S AND T/S:

S/S - (SINGLE LINE SPACING) - THIS TERM INDICATES THAT THERE ARE NO CLEAR LINES BETWEEN LINES OF TEXT AS IN THIS PARAGRAPH.

D/S - (DOUBLE LINE SPACING) - THIS TERM INDICATES THAT THERE IS ONE CLEAR LINE BETWEEN LINES OF TEXT AS IN THIS PARAGRAPH.

T/S - (TRIPLE LINE SPACING) - THIS TERM INDICATES THAT THERE ARE TWO CLEAR LINES BETWEEN LINES OF TEXT AS IN THIS PARAGRAPH.

LINES PER PAGE - 70 LINES WILL FIT ON AN A4 SIZE PAGE BUT IN PRACTICE YOU'LL ONLY GET ABOUT 58 LINES. THE REASON FOR THAT IS FAIRLY SIMPLE. WHEN YOU FEED A SHEET OF PAPER IN TO YOUR TYPEWRITER OR PRINTER YOU'LL FIND THAT ABOUT SIX LINES AT TOP AND BOTTOM CANNOT BE PRINTED ON. MOST TYPEWRITERS ARE DESIGNED THAT WAY TO LEAVE A CLEAR TOP AND BOTTOM MARGIN BUT THE NUMBER OF CLEAR LINES TOP AND BOTTOM COULD VARY ON PRINTERS.

## SPEECH SYNTHESISER BY GARY BULLEY

I HAVE JUST COMPLETED THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TEXT TO SPEECH SYNTHESISER AND FOUND THAT WHEN I CONNECT IT TO THE PRINTER PORT OF THE VZ AND USE THE LPRINT COMMAND SOME CHARACTERS ARE LOST DUE TO THE SLOW INPUT SPEED OF THE SYNTHESISER. TO OVERCOME THIS PROBLEM I WROTE THE SMALL PROGRAM LISTED BELOW AND THOUGHT IT MAY BE OF INTEREST TO OTHER READERS.

```

10 CLS:POKE30862,80:POKE30863,52
20 POKE(PEEK(30753)*256+PEEK(30752)),124
30 IFINKEY$=S$THEN30
40 S$=INKEY$:S$=INKEY$
50 IFS$=""THEN40
60 X=USER(X)
70 PRINTS$;
80 S=ASC(S$):OUT0,S:OUT1,0
90 GOTO 20

```

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM IS AS FOLLOWS :-

LINE 10 CLEARS SCREEN AND POKES THE ADDRESS OF THE ROM 'BEEP' ROUTINE.

LINE 20 PEEKS THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION (30752 30753) AND POKES THE CURSOR CHARACTER INTO THIS POSITION.

NOTE: READERS MAY WISH TO USE THEIR OWN CURSOR CHARACTER HERE. SIMPLY REPLACE THE 124 WITH CURSOR CHARACTER OF YOUR OWN CHOICE.

LINE 30 HOLDS THE PROGRAM UNTIL COMPLETION OF A KEYSTROKE.

LINES 40-50 INPUTS A CHARACTER FROM THE KEYBOARD.

LINE 60 SOUNDS A BEEP AFTER A KEYPRESS.

LINE 70 PRINTS A CHARACTER ON THE SCREEN.

LINE 80 OUTPUTS AN ASCII CHARACTER TO THE PRINTER PORT AND ACTIVATES THE STROBE LINE.

LINE 90 RETURNS TO LINE 20 AND THE PROGRAM IS READY FOR MORE TEXT.

ON THE NEXT PAGE IS A DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM INCORPORATING ABOVE ROUTINE. NEEDLESS TO SAY PROGRAM COULD BE ENLARGED AND TAKEN MUCH FURTHER AND I LEAVE IT TO YOUR IMAGINATION. HAVE FUN.



00001	;CHECK DISK ROUTINE	00061	LDIR
00002	; ORIGIN 9000 HEX	00062	LD (IY+11H),0FH
00003	CALL 01C9H	00063	LD (IY+12H),0
00004	LD HL,MES1	00064	CALL 4032H
00005	CALL 2B75H	00065	OR A
00006	A1 CALL 0049H	00066	JR Z,A5
00007	CP 0DH	00067	S1 LD HL,MES3
00008	JR NZ,A1	00068	JP END
00009	LD (IY+11H),0	00069	A5 LD L,(IY+31H)
00010	LD (IY+12H),0	00070	LD H,(IY+32H)
00011	DI	00071	LD DE,0
00012	CALL 4008H	00072	LD C,4EH
00013	LD BC,0032H	00073	A6 LD B,8
00014	CALL 4038H	00074	LD A,(HL)
00015	A2 CALL 4035H	00075	A7 RRC A
00016	OR A	00076	JR C,A8
00017	JR Z,A3	00077	INC DE
00018	LD HL,MES2	00078	A8 DJNZ A7
00019	JP END	00079	INC HL
00020	A3 INC (IY+11H)	00080	DEC C
00021	LD A,0FH	00081	JR NZ,A6
00022	CP (IY+11H)	00082	PUSH DE
00023	JR NZ,A2	00083	PUSH DE
00024	CALL 4035H	00084	POP HL
00025	OR A	00085	CALL 0FAFH
00026	JP NZ,S1	00086	LD HL,MES4
00027	LD (IY+11H),0	00087	CALL 2B75H
00028	LD (IY+12H),1	00088	POP HL
00029	LD L,(IY+31H)	00089	PUSH HL
00030	LD H,(IY+32H)	00090	SRL H
00031	LD E,(IY+34H)	00091	RR L
00032	LD D,(IY+35H)	00092	SRL H
00033	LD BC,0050H	00093	RR L
00034	LDIR	00094	SRL H
00035	A4 DI	00095	RR L
00036	CALL 4035H	00096	CALL 0FAFH
00037	OR A	00097	LD A,2EH
00038	JP NZ,ERR	00098	CALL 033AH
00039	A4A INC (IY+11H)	00099	POP HL
00040	LD A,10H	00100	LD A,7
00041	CP (IY+11H)	00101	AND L
00042	JR NZ,A4	00102	INC A
00043	LD (IY+11H),0	00103	LD B,A
00044	INC (IY+12H)	00104	LD HL,0FF83H
00045	LD A,28H	00105	LD DE,007DH
00046	CP (IY+12H)	00106	A9 ADD HL,DE
00047	JR NZ,A4	00107	DJNZ A9
00048	LD L,(IY+31H)	00108	CALL 0FAFH
00049	LD H,(IY+32H)	00109	LD HL,MES5
00050	PUSH HL	00110	END CALL 2B75H
00051	LD (HL),0	00111	CALL 400BH
00052	POP DE	00112	JP 1A19H
00053	PUSH DE	00113	ERR LD L,(IY+34H)
00054	INC DE	00114	LD H,(IY+35H)
00055	LD BC,007FH	00115	LD A,(IY+12H)
00056	LDIR	00116	DEC A
00057	POP DE	00117	SLA A
00058	LD L,(IY+34H)	00118	LD E,A
00059	LD H,(IY+35H)	00119	LD D,0
00060	LD BC,0050H	00120	LD A,(IY+11H)

27/15 . . . CHECK DISK CONTINUED

```

00121      CP      8
00122      CCF
00123      ADC    HL,DE
00124      AND    7
00125      INC    A
00126      LD     B,A
00127      LD     C,(HL)
00128      RLC    C
00129 A13    RRC    C
00130      DJNZ  A13
00131      SET    0,C
00132      LD     B,A
00133      RRC    C
00134 A14    RLC    C
00135      DJNZ  A14
00136      LD     (HL),C
00137      JP     A4A
00138 MES1  DEFB 1FH
00139 *     CHECK DISK*
00140      DEFB 0DH

00141 *     WRITTEN BY D.MITCHELL*
00142      DEFB 0DH
00143 *     WHEN READY PRESS RETURN
00144      DEFB 0DH
00145      NOP
00146 MES2  EQU  $
00147 *ERROR IN DIRECTORY SECTORS
00148 * TRY  REFORMATTING*
00149      DEFW 000DH
00150 MES3  EQU  $
00151 *ERROR IN STATUS SECTOR TRY
00152 *     REFORMATTING*
00153      DEFW 000DH
00154 MES4  EQU  $
00155 * SECTORS FREE      *
00156      NOP
00157 MES5  EQU  $
00158 *K FREE*
00159      DEFW 0D0DH
00160      NOP
    
```

CHECK DISK OPERATION EXPLAINED BY  
DAVE MITCHELL

I WILL ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN HOW "CHECK DISK" (CHKDSK) OPERATES.

AFTER A DISK IS INITIALIZED OR FORMATTED THE DRIVE HEAD IS MOVED TO TRACK ZERO. THE DOS THEN READS THE IDENTIFICATION ADDRESS MARK AND COMPARES THE TRACK AND SECTOR NUMBERS WITH WHAT IS IN THE DOS COMMUNICATION RAM IF ALL IS OK THEN THE NEXT SECTOR NUMBER IS CHECKED, THIS CONTINUES UNTIL ALL SECTORS ARE CHECKED AND THE DRIVE HEAD IS MOVED TO THE NEXT TRACK AND THE PROCESS IS STARTED OVER AGAIN. THIS IS DONE UNTIL ALL TRACKS ARE CHECKED OR IF A SECTOR NUMBER IS NOT FOUND THEN THE INPUT/OUTPUT ERROR IS PRINTED.

GREAT, BUT ONLY THE IDENTIFICATION ADDRESS MARK WAS CHECKED WHAT ABOUT THE REST OF THE FORMAT? SORRY NO CHECKS ARE DONE AND THIS IS HOW THE I/O ERRORS HAPPEN WHEN SAVING AND LOADING FROM DISK.

CHECK DISK READS THE WHOLE FORMAT AS IF IT WAS LOADING A PROGRAM FROM DISK AND IF A SECTOR HAS AN ERROR THEN THAT SECTOR IS WRITTEN TO THE TRACK MAP AS BEING USED. BY LOCKING OFF THE REJECTED SECTORS FROM USE HOPEFULLY WE CAN SLOW THE I/O ERRORS DOWN. D'ONT HOLD YOUR BREATH WHILE CHECK DISK IS OPERATING AS IT TAKES QUITE SOME TIME AND WILL TAKE LONGER THE MORE SECTORS CANNOT BE FOUND.

LETS PULL THE SOURCE CODE APART . . . . .

```

00001 ;CHECK DISK ROUTINE
00002 ;SELECT DRIVE
00004     CALL 01C9H
00005     LD   HL,MES1
00006     CALL 2B75H
    
```

LINES 4,5 & 6 CLEARS THE SCREEN AND PRINTS THE SIGN ON MESSAGE (MES1).

```

00007 A1     CALL 0049H
    
```

LINE 7 IS UNUSUAL AS NOT MANY PEOPLE USE THIS CALL, IT SCANS THE KEYS BUT DOES NOT RETURN TO THE CALLER UNTIL A KEY IS PRESSED.



```

00008 CP 00DH
00009 JR Z,A1A
00010 CP 32H
00011 JR Z,TWO
00012 CP 31H
00013 JR NZ,A1
00014 LD A,10H
00015 JR T1
00016 TWO LD A,80H
00017 T1 PUSH AF
00018 DI
00019 CALL 4008H
00020 LD A,(IY+20)
00021 OR A
00022 JR Z,T2
00023 LD B,A
00024 CALL 403EH
00025 T2 CALL 400BH
00026 POP AF
00027 LD (IY+0BH),A
    
```

LINES 8 TO 27 THIS IS MY WAY OF STOPPING THE DRIVES FROM BASHING. IF YOU SELECT THE OTHER DRIVE AND THE HEAD IS IN A DIFFERENT LOCATION, DOS WILL RESET THE HEAD BUT BY RESETTING THE HEADS TO TRACK ZERO, I AVOID THIS PROBLEM.

```

00028 A1A LD (IY+11H),0
00029 LD (IY+12H),0
00030 DI
00031 CALL 3450H
00032 CALL 4008H
00033 LD BC,0032H
00034 CALL 4038H
00035 A2 CALL 4035H
00036 OR A
00037 JR Z,A3
00038 LD HL,MES2
00039 JP END
    
```

LINES 28 TO 39 CHECKS THE DIRECTORY FOR AN ERROR. IF FOUND THE PROGRAM PRINTS MESSAGE 2 (MES2) AND JUMPS TO BASIC.

```

00040 A3 INC (IY+11H)
00041 LD A,0FH
00042 CP (IY+11H)
00043 JR NZ,A2
00044 CALL 4035H
00045 OR A
00046 JP NZ,S1
    
```

LINES 40 TO 46 CHECK THE TRACK MAP SECTOR OR AS YOU KNOW IT THE STATUS.

AGAIN IF AN ERROR IS FOUND THE PROGRAM IS DIRVERTED TO 'S1' WHICH PRINTS MESSAGE 3 (MES3) AND JUMPS TO BASIC.

```

00047 LD (IY+11H),0
00048 LD (IY+12H),1
00049 LD L,(IY+31H)
00050 LD H,(IY+32H)
00051 LD E,(IY+34H)
00052 LD D,(IY+35H)
00053 LD BC,0050H
00054 LDIR
    
```

LINES 49 TO 54 MOVES THE TRACK MAP INTO THE MAP BUFFER SO IT IS NOT OVER WRITTEN.

```

00055 A4 DI
00056 CALL 4035H
00057 OR A
00058 JP NZ,ERR
00059 A4A INC (IY+11H)
00060 LD A,10H
00061 CP (IY+11H)
00062 JR NZ,A4
00063 LD (IY+11H),0
00064 INC (IY+12H)
00065 LD A,28H
00066 CP (IY+12H)
00067 JR NZ,A4
    
```

LINES 55 TO 67, THIS IS THE MAIN PART OF THE PROGRAM. EVERY TRACK/SECTOR FROM TRACK ONE TO THIRTY NINE IS READ INTO MEMORY. LINES 57 & 58 ARE THE ERROR CAPTURE THE OR A TESTS THE A REGISTER AND SETS THE ZERO FLAG AND LINE 58 JUMPS TO THE ERROR (ERR) ROUTINE IF IT IS NOT ZERO (NZ).

```

00068 LD L,(IY+31H)
00069 LD H,(IY+32H)
00070 PUSH HL
00071 LD (HL),0
00072 POP DE
00073 PUSH DE
00074 INC DE
00075 LD BC,007FH
00076 LDIR
00077 POP DE
00078 LD L,(IY+34H)
00079 LD H,(IY+35H)
00080 LD BC,0050H
00081 LDIR
    
```

LINE 68 TO 81 CLEARS THE DATA BUFFER AND MOVES THE TRACK MAP INTO THE DATA BUFFER SO IT CAN BE SAVED TO DISK.

```
00082 CALL WP
00083 LD (IY+11H),0FH
00084 LD (IY+12H),0
00085 CALL 4032H
00086 OR A
00087 JR Z,A5
00088 S1 LD HL,MES3
00089 JP END
```

LINES 82 TO 89 CHECKS FOR WRITE PROTECT AND WRITES TO DISK, IF ALL WELL MESSAGE 3 (MES3) WON'T BE PRINTED.

```
00090 A5 LD L,(IY+31H)
00091 LD H,(IY+32H)
00092 LD DE,0
00093 LD C,4EH
00094 A6 LD B,8
00095 LD A,(HL)
00096 A7 RRC A
00097 JR C,A8
00098 INC DE
00099 A8 DJNZ A7
00100 INC HL
00101 DEC C
00102 JR NZ,A6
00103 PUSH DE
00104 PUSH DE
00105 POP HL
00106 CALL 0FAFH
00107 LD HL,MES4
00108 CALL 2B75H
00109 POP HL
00110 PUSH HL
00111 SRL H
00112 RR L
00113 SRL H
00114 RR L
00115 SRL H
00116 RR L
00117 CALL 0FAFH
00118 LD A,2EH
00119 CALL 033AH
00120 POP HL
00121 LD A,7
00122 AND L
00123 INC A
00124 LD B,A
00125 LD HL,0FF83H
00126 LD DE,007DH
00127 A9 ADD HL,DE
00128 DJNZ A9
00129 CALL 0FAFH
00130 LD HL,MES5
```

```
00131 END CALL 2B75H
00132 CALL 400BH
00133 JP 1A19H
```

LINES 90 TO 133 WORKS OUT AND PRINTS THE STATUS TO THE SCREEN TURNS OFF THE DRIVE AND JUMPS TO BASIC.

```
00134 ERR LD L,(IY+34H)
00135 LD H,(IY+35H)
00136 LD A,(IY+12H)
00137 DEC A
00138 SLA A
00139 LD E,A
00140 LD D,0
00141 LD A,(IY+11H)
00142 CP 8
00143 CCF
00144 ADC HL,DE
00145 AND 7
00146 INC A
00147 LD B,A
00148 LD C,(HL)
00149 RLC C
00150 A13 RRC C
00151 DJNZ A13
00152 SET 0,C
00153 LD B,A
00154 RRC C
00155 A14 RLC C
00156 DJNZ A14
00157 LD (HL),C
00158 JP A4A
```

LINES 134 TO 158. THIS IS THE ERROR (ERR) TRAP ROUTINE BUT ACTUALLY IT IS THE ROUTINE THAT WRITES TO THE TRACK MAP BUFFER AND WORKS OUT THE TRACK/SECTOR THAT HAS BEEN USED.

```
00159 WP IN A,(13H)
00160 BIT 7,A
00161 RET Z
00162 CALL 400BH
00163 EI
00164 LD HL,WP1
00165 CALL 2B75H
00166 LD HL,WP2
00167 CALL 2B75H
00168 FA LD A,(7AAFH)
00169 OR A
00170 JR NZ,FA
00171 K2 CALL 0049H
00172 CP 0DH
00173 JR NZ,K2
00174 DI
00175 CALL 3450H
```

```

00176      CALL 4008H
00177      LD   BC,0032H
00178      CALL 4038H
00179      RET

```

LINES 159 TO 179 ARE THE WRITE PROTECT ROUTINE, IF THE DISK IS WRITE PROTECTED THE PROGRAM WAITS FOR THE USER TO REMOVE THE WRITE PROTECT LABEL AND PRESS THE RETURN KEY. YOU WILL ALSO NOTICE I HAVE MADE USE OF THE ROUTINE AT 0049 HEX AGAIN. IF YOU DON'T REMOVE THE WRITE PROTECT LABEL AND PRESS THE RETURN KEY, THE PROGRAM WILL GO THROUGH THE PROCEDURE OF SAVING THE TRACK MAP TO DISK BUT IT WILL NOT HAPPEN DUE TO THE HARDWARE OR CIRCUIT OF THE DRIVE.

```

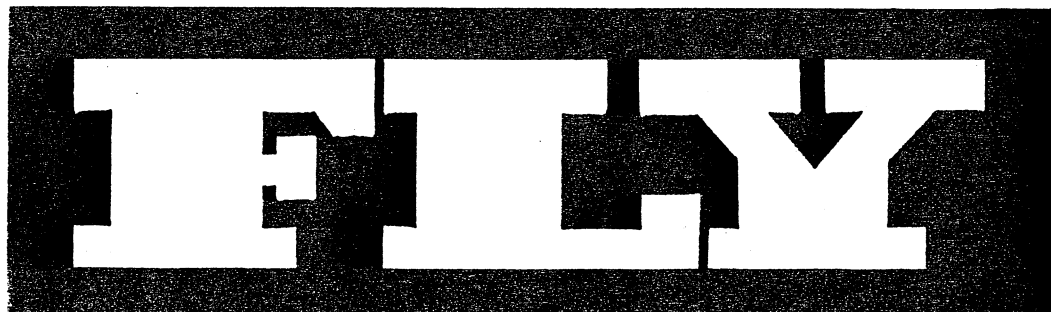
00180 MES1 EQU $
00181 *      CHECK DISK*
00182      DEFB 0DH
00183 *      WRITTEN BY D.MITCHELL*
00184 WP2   DEFB 0DH
00185 *      WHEN READY PRESS RETURN
00186      DEFB 0DH
00187      NOP
00188 MES2 EQU $
00189 *ERROR IN DIRECTORY SECTORS
00190 * TRY REFORMATTING*
00191      DEFW 000DH
00192 MES3 EQU $
00193 *ERROR IN STATUS SECTOR TRY
00194 *      REFORMATTING*
00195      DEFW 000DH
00196 MES4 EQU $
00197 * SECTORS FREE *
00198      NOP
00199 MES5 EQU $
00200 *K FREE*
00201      DEFW 0D0DH
00202      NOP
00203 WP1   EQU $
00204      DEFB 0DH
00205 *REMOVE WRITE PROTECT LABEL*
00206      NOP

```

LINES 180 TO 206 ARE ALL THE MESSAGES USED IN CHECK DISK. I HOPE I HAVE SHONE AT LEAST A DIM LIGHT ONTO HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS. DAVE.

## GRAPHIC PUZZLE REVEALED . . .

SOME OF OUR READERS GOT IT STRAIGHT AWAY, OTHERS TOOK A BIT LONGER WHILE THERE COULD BE SOME STILL WORKING ON IT. ONE GLANCE BELOW AND ALL SHOULD BE CLEAR. WHITE LETTERS ON A WHITE BACKGROUND MISLED SOME OF YOU.



# 27/19 . . VZ USER GROUPS/PUBLICATIONS

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HUNTER VALLEY VZ JOURNAL :-

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE JOURNAL THE PREFERRED FORMAT IS BASIC LISTINGS, WORD PROCESSOR OR SOURCE CODE FILES ON TAPE OR DISK. FILES FROM THE FOLLOWING WORD PROCESSORS CAN BE ACCEPTED :-

E & F TAPE OR DISK PATCH 3.1-3.3, WORDPRO CARTRIDGE, WORDPRO PATCH AND ALL QUICKWRITE WORD PROCESSOR FILES.

## WANTED TO BUY -----

64K RAM PACKS & VZ200 6K RAM BOARDS - CONTACT JOE LEON  
22 DRURY STREET WALLSEND NSW 2287 --- PHONE (049) 51 2756

## CLUB MEETINGS -- ALL WELCOME --

FIRST FRIDAY OF MONTH - NO MEETING IN JANUARY 1990

VENUE - JESMOND NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE MORDUE PARADE JESMOND  
( REAR STOCKLAND MALL - BIG W )

FEBRUARY 2 - MODEM & SERIAL INTERFACE DEMO BY PETER HICKMAN  
MARCH 2 - IBM PC COMPATIBLE  
APRIL 6 - VZ MOUSE BY GARY BULLEY

## FUTURE DEMONSTRATIONS -

EPROM PROGRAMMER & ERASER, AUCTION NIGHT - USING THE VZ, RITTY, ETC.  
IF YOU HAVE ANY IDEAS FOR A DEMONSTRATION OR A SUBJECT THEN PLEASE LET YOUR COMMITTEE KNOW.

## CLUB COMMITTEE & SUBSCRIPTIONS -

PRESIDENT ----- ROSS WOODS --- (049) 71 2843  
SECRETARY/EDITOR -- JOE LEON ----- (049) 51 2756  
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## FOR SALE E & F W.P. PATCH 3.3

27/20

PATCH 3.3 WRITTEN BY DAVE MITCHELL WILL CONVERT YOUR E & F TAPE WORD PROCESSOR FOR FULL DISK USE WHILE RETAINING ALL ORIGINAL FUNCTIONS. BELOW ARE ADDED DISK COMMANDS & FUNCTIONS :-

LOAD, SAVE, ERASE, RENAME, DIRECTORY, INITIALIZE, UPDATE, DRIVE 1 & 2, SHIFTLOCK & IMBEDDED PRINTER CONTROL CODES PLUS CTRL+P WHICH BYPASSES PRINT MENU AND PRINTS TO SCREEN OR PRINTER. A ROUTINE IS ALSO PROVIDED TO CONVERT YOUR BASIC PROGRAM OR SOURCE CODE FILES INTO WORD PROCESSOR FILES.

PATCH 3.3 HAS PROVISION FOR IMBEDDING PRINTER CONTROL CODES IN TEXT AND FAST SAVING AND LOADING OF TEXT DATA TO AND FROM DISK USING BLOCK SAVE/LOAD TECHNIQUES. PRINTER CONTROL CODES CAN BE SAVED TO TAPE OR DISK.

BSTWP.F - THIS UTILITY PROVIDED WITH PATCH 3.3 WILL CONVERT BASIC PROGRAMS AND ED/ASS. SOURCE CODE FILES INTO WORD PROCESSOR FILES.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS - VZ 300 + 16K RAM PACK - VZ 200 + 26K

PATCH 3.3 IS COPYRIGHT TO AND ONLY AVAILABLE FROM :-  
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PRICE - AUS/NZ AUS\$20.00 - UPDATE - AUS-\$10.00 - NZ-AUS\$11.00.  
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FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE TO H.V.VZ.U.G. ENCLOSING A SSAE.

## EXTENDED DOS V1.3 - \$15.00

UPDATED VERSION WITH EXTRA COMMANDS ADDED :-

OLD COMMANDS - MERGE, DIRA, LDIRA, DIRB, LDIRB, OLD, OLD., DEC, HEX, STATUSA AND LSTATUSA. STATUSA AND LSTATUSA ALSO WORKS WITH VERSION 1.0 DOS.

NEW COMMANDS :-

MENU - LOADS AND RUNS BINARY OR TEXT MENU PROGRAM FROM DISK.  
CODE - SIMPLIFIES USING PRINTER CONTROL CODES DIRECTLY OR FROM WITHIN A PROGRAM.  
LTAB - IS FOR SETTING OF LEFT MARGIN.  
MOVE - MOVES BASIC FILE FROM DISK TO CHOSEN MEMORY ADDRESS.  
UPD - ERASES OLD FILE AND SAVES WITH SAME FILE NAME.

## MENU/FILE COPIER - \$15.00

THIS UTILITY WILL READ YOUR DISK DIRECTORY AND PRESENT YOU WITH SEVERAL OPTIONS. USING THE CURSOR YOU CAN RUN/BRUN ANY PROGRAM OR SELECT FILE COPY, REN, ERASE, DRIVE 1 OR 2, ETC. BESIDES COPYING TEXT AND BINARY FILES ALL OTHER FILES CAN BE COPIED AS WELL EXCEPT FOR DATA FILES.

FOR PURCHASE OR INFORMATION CONTACT DAVE MITCHELL - (079) 27 8519  
24 ELPHINSTONE ST. NORTH ROCKHAMPTON QUEENSLAND 4701

FOR INFORMATION OR DEMONSTRATION IN NEWCASTLE AREA CONTACT :-  
JOE LEON - (049) 51 2756 - 22 DRURY STREET WALLSEND NSW 2287

# IPL SEQUENCE DECODING CONTINUED . . 27/24

## TEST SUBROUTINE FOR PRESENCE OF CODE SEQUENCE--FOUR BYTES

1700	6A4	3E	62	
LD		A, #AA		
1701		AA	170	170 IS THE FIRST TEST BYTE
-----				
1702	6A6	BE	190	
CP		(HL)		IS BYTE AT ADDRESS IN HL REGISTERS = 170?
-----				
1703	6A7	23	35	
INC		HL		NEXT ADDRESS
-----				
1704	6A8	C0	192	
RET		NZ		RETURN IF BYTE IS NOT '170'
-----				
1705	6A9	2F	47	
CPL				ELSE COMPLEMENT BYTE IN ACCUMULATOR
-----				
1706	6AA	BE	190	
CP		(HL)		IS BYTE AT SECOND ADDRESS IN HL REGISTERS = NEW BYTE IN ACCUMULATOR?
-----				
1707	6AB	23	35	
INC		HL		NEXT ADDRESS
-----				
1708	6AC	C0	192	
RET		NZ		RETURN IF BYTES ARE NOT EQUAL
-----				
1709	6AD	3E	62	
LD		A, #E7		'231' IS THE THIRD TEST BYTE
1710		E7	231	
-----				
1711	6AF	BE	190	
CP		(HL)		IS BYTE AT THIRD ADDRESS IN HL REGISTERS = '231'?
-----				
1712	6B0	23	35	
INC		HL		FOURTH AND FINAL ADDRESS
-----				
1713	6B1	C0	192	
RET		NZ		RETURN IF BYTES ARE NOT EQUAL
-----				
1714	6B2	2F	47	
CPL				ELSE COMPLEMENT BYTE IN ACCUMULATOR
-----				
1715	6B3	BE	190	
CP		(HL)		AND COMPARE IT WITH BYTE AT ADDRESS IN HL REGISTERS
-----				
1716	6B4	23	35	
INC		HL		ADDRESS IN HL REGISTERS IS NOW FIRST ADDRESS BEYOND FOUR TEST LOCATIONS
-----				
1717	6B5	C0	192	
RET		NZ		RETURN IF TWO BYTES ARE NOT EQUAL
-----				
1718	6B6	FB	251	
EI				ELSE ENABLE INTERRUPTS
-----				
1719	6B7	E9	233	
JP		(HL)		AND JUMP TO ADDRESS IN HL REGISTERS--THE IPL SEQUENCE IS TERMINATED
-----				

PL SEQUENCE DECODING CONTINUED . . 27/25

CALLED FROM #F9				7019	186B	23	35	ONE ENTRY FOR EACH ALPHA	
				INC		HL			
6989	184D	2A	42	#78A4 = 30884:	7020	186C	10	16	CHARACTER. LOOP UNTIL
LD		HL, (#78A4)			DJNZ		\$ -5		
6990		A4	164	GET START OF PROGRAM	7021		FB	251	JUMP TO 7017 TABLE DONE
6991		78	120	FROM COM. REGION POINTER	=====				
6992	1850	CD	205		7022	186E	AF	175	ZERO ACCUMULATOR
CALL		#1DF8			XOR		A		
6993		F8	248	#1DF8 = 7672:	7023	186F	32	50	#78F2 = 30962:
6994		1D	29	TO TURN TRACE OFF	LD		(#78F2),A		
6995	1853	32	50		7024		F2	242	FLAG NO ERROR FOR RESUME
LD		(#78E1),A			7025		78	120	
6996		E1	225	#78E1 = 30945: ZERO THE	7026	1872	6F	111	ZERO
6997		78	120	AUTO INPUT FLAG--NO AUTO	LD		L,A		
6998	1856	77	119	ZERO THE FIRST TWO CELLS	7027	1873	67	103	HL REGISTERS
LD		(HL),A			LD		H,A		
6999	1857	23	35	OF PROGRAM MEMORY--31465	7028	1874	22	34	#78F0 = 30960:
INC		HL			LD		(#78F0),HL		
7000	1858	77	119	AND 31466, THEN	7029		F0	240	ZERO ON ERROR ADDRESS IN
LD		(HL),A			7030		78	120	#78F0/F1 OF COM. REGION
7001	1859	23	35	SET POINTER TO START OF	7031	1877	22	34	#78F7 = 30967: ZERO
INC		HL			LD		(#78F7),HL		
7002	185A	22	34	VARIABLE LIST TABLE --	7032		F7	247	POINTER TO NEXT STATEMENT
LD		(#78F9),HL			7033		78	120	FOLLOWING BREAK,STOP,END
7003		F9	249	#78F9 = 30969: TO 31467,	7034	187A	2A	42	#78B1 = 30897:
7004		78	120	AS END OF PROGRAM	LD		HL, (#78B1)		
7005	185D	2A	42	RECOVER START OF (NULL)	7035		B1	177	GET TOP OF MEMORY
LD		HL, (#78A4)			7036		78	120	
7006		A4	164	PROGRAM FROM POINTER	7037	187D	22	34	#78D6 = 30934: LOAD
7007		78	120	#78A4 = 30884	LD		(#78D6),HL		
7008	1860	2B	43	BACKSPACE TO 31464--LAST	7038		D6	214	POINTER TO NEXT AVAILABLE
DEC		HL			7039		78	120	PLACE IN STRING SPACE
7009	1861	22	34	LOCATION IN COM. REGION	7040	1880	CD	205	#1D91 = 7569:
LD		(#78DF),HL			CALL		#1D91		
7010		DF	223	#78DF/E0 IS POINTER TO	7041		91	145	CALL RESTORE ROUTINE TO
7011		78	120	PROGRAM START WHEN RUN	7042		1D	29	PUT 31464 IN DATA POINTER
7012	1864	06	6	LOAD 26 CELLS IN COM.REG.	7043	1883	2A	42	#78F9 = 30969:
LD		B, #1A			LD		HL, (#78F9)		
7013		1A	26	FOR VARIABLE DECLARATION	7044		F9	249	GET END OF BASIC PROGRAM--
7014	1866	21	33	TABLE, STARTING AT	7045		78	120	PREVIOUSLY SET TO 31467
LD		HL, #7901			7046	1886	22	34	#78FB = 30971: SET END
7015		01	1	#7901 = 30977: WITH '4'	LD		(#78FB),HL		
7016		79	121	CODE FOR SINGLE PRECISION	7047		FB	251	SIMPLE VARIABLES POINTER
7017	1869	36	54	VARIABLE DECLARATION	7048		78	120	EQUAL TO END OF PROGRAM
LD		(HL), #04			7049	1889	22	34	#78FD = 30973:
7018		04	4	TABLE 15 AL--	LD		(#78FD),HL		
					7050		FD	253	LIKewise WITH END OF
					7051		78	120	ARRAY VARIABLES POINTER

# IPL SEQUENCE DECODING CONTINUED . . 27/26

CALLED FROM #FC IN IPL SEQUENCE				13477 34A5	C3	195	
13444 3484	CD	205	#3FA0 = 16288: TO CHECK	JP	#3E37		
CALL	#3FA0			13478	37	55	
13445	A0	160	IF CTRL KEY WAS HELD DOWN	13479	3E	62	
13446	3F	63	WHEN 'VZ' WAS SWITCHED ON	=====			
13447 3487	3E	62	32 IS GREEN SCREEN CODE	15927 3E37	32	50	
LD	A, #20			LD	(#787D), A		
13448	20	32		15928	7D	125	#787D = 30845: LOAD THE
				15929	78	120	INTERRUPT EXIT IN THE
13449 3489	32	50	#783B = 30779: LOAD GREEN	15930 3E3A	3E	62	COM. REGION WITH RET CODE
LD	(#783B), A			LD	A, #10		
13450	3B	59	SCREEN CODE INTO 30779	15931	10	16	16 IS CODE FOR YELLOW
13451	78	120		=====			
13452 348C	32	50	ALSO LOAD '32' INTO	15932 3E3C	32	50	#7846 = 30790: PUT YELLOW
LD	(#6800), A			LD	(#7846), A		
13453	00	0	#6800 = 26624	15933	46	70	CODE IN GRAPHIC CHARACTER
13454	68	104		15934	78	120	COLOR STORE
13455 348F	3E	62		15935 3E3F	C9	201	RETURN TO #FF
LD	A, #3C			RET			
13456	3C	60		=====			
13457 3491	32	50	#783A = 30778: LOAD				
LD	(#783A), A						
13458	3A	58	WITH '60'				
13459	78	120					
13460 3494	3E	62	16 IS CURSOR FLASH COUNT	CALLED FROM #1B50			
LD	A, #10			7672 1DF8	AF	175	ZERO ACCUMULATOR
13461	10	16		XOR	A		
13462 3496	32	50	#7841 = 30785: PUT COUNT	7673 1DF9	32	50	#791B = 31003:
LD	(#7841), A			LD	(#791B), A		
13463	41	65	IN CURSOR FLASH COUNTER	7674	1B	27	SET TRACE FLAG IN COM.
13464	78	120	RANGE 16 TO 1	7675	79	121	REGION TO OFF -- TROFF
13465 3499	AF	175	ZERO ACCUMULATOR	7676 1DFC	C9	201	RETURN TO #1BF3
XOR	A			RET			
13466 349A	32	50		=====			
LD	(#7AAF), A			=====			
13467	AF	175	#7AAF = 31407: ZERO THIS				
13468	7A	122	LOCATION IN COM. REGION				
13469 349D	21	33					
LD	HL, #7AB2						
13470	B2	178	#7AB2 = 31410				
13471	7A	122					
13472 34A0	22	34					
LD	(#7AB0), HL						
13473	B0	176	#7AB0 = 31408: LOAD 31410				
13474	7A	122	INTO 31408/9				
13475 34A3	3E	62					
LD	A, #C9						
13476	C9	201					



IPL SEQUENCE DECODING CONTINUED . . 27/27

7052	1B8C	CD	205	#798B = 31163: DOS EXIT	7080	1BA8	67	103	THEN ZERO
CALL		#798B			LD		H,A		
7053		68	187	IN COMMUNICATIONS REGION					
7054		79	121	IPL INITIALISED TO RET	7081	1BA9	6F	111	HL REGISTERS
=====					LD		L,A		
7055	1B8F	C1	193	NO PREVIOUS PUSH--TRIVIAL	7082	1BAA	32	50	#78DC = 30940:
POP		BC			LD		(#78DC),A		
7056	1B90	2A	42	#78A0 = 30880: GET LOWER	7083		DC	220	ZERO 'FOR' STATEMENT FLAG
D		HL, (#78A0)			7084		78	120	
7057		A0	160	BOUNDARY OF STRING SPACE	=====				
7058		78	120		7085	1BAD	E5	229	
=====					PUSH		HL		
7059	1B93	2B	43	DECREMENT TWICE AND PUT	7086	1BAE	C5	197	
DEC.		HL			PUSH		BC		
7060	1B94	2B	43	RESULT IN BACKSPACED	7087	1BAF	2A	42	#78DF = 30943:
DEC		HL			LD		HL, (#78DF)		
7061	1B95	22	34	STACK ADDRESS STORE	7088		DF	223	GET START ADDRESS OF
LD		(#78EB),HL			7089		78	120	PROGRAM WHEN RUN (31464)
7062		E8	232	#78E8 = 30952	=====				
7063		78	120		7090	1BB2	C9	201	RETURN TO #FC
=====					RET				
7064	1B98	23	35	INCREMENT	=====				
INC		HL							
7065	1B99	23	35	TWICE TO RESTORE ORIGINAL					
INC		HL							
7066	1B9A	F9	249	VALUE AND PUT THIS IN					
LD		SP,HL							
7067	1B9B	21	33	Z80 STACK POINTER					
LD		HL, #78B5							
7068		B5	181	REGISTER					
7069		78	120						
7070	1B9E	22	34	#78B3 = 30899: THEN PUT					
LD		(#78B3),HL							
7071		B3	179	IN POINTER TO LITERAL					
7072		78	120	STRING POOL: INITIALISED					
7073	1BA1	CD	205	#038B = 907: TO SET					
CALL		#038B							
7074		8B	139	OUTPUT DEVICE TO VIDED					
7075		03	3						
7076	1BA4	CD	205	#2169 = 8553: ALSO SETS					
CALL		#2169							
7077		69	185	OUTPUT DEVICE TO VIDED					
7078		21	33	SOME REDUNDANCY HERE					
7079	1BA7	AF	175	ZERO ACCUMULATOR					
XOR		A							

# IPL SEQUENCE DECODING CONTINUED . . 27/28

CALLED FROM #3494: SUBROUTINE TO CHECK IF <CTRL> WAS PRESSED WHEN VZ SWITCHED ON

16288	3FA0	3A	58	#68FD = 26877
LD		A, (#68FD)		
16289		F0	253	GET BYTE FROM ROW ADDRESS IN KEYBOARD MATRIX
16290		68	104	THAT INCLUDES CTRL KEY
-----				
16291	3FA3	CB	203	
BIT		2, A		
16292		57	87	CHECK FOR PRESS OF <CTRL> WHILE VZ IS BEING SWITCHED ON :
-----				
16293	3FA5	3E	62	LOAD ACCUMULATOR WITH DARK SPACE CHARACTER CODE--DARK CHARACTER FOR LIGHT SCREEN
LD		A, #20		
16294		20	32	THIS IS A PEEK/POKE CODE
-----				
16295	3FA7	20	32	JUMP TO 16305 IF <CTRL> IS NOT BEING PRESSED
JR		NZ, \$ +8		
16296		08	8	BIT 2 OF 26877 WILL BE ZERO IF <CTRL> IS PRESSED
=====				
16297	3FA9	F6	246	<CTRL> PRESSED, SO CHANGE CODE TO '96'
OR		#40		
16298		40	64	WHICH IS LIGHT SPACE CHARACTER CODE AND DARK SCREEN CODE
-----				
16299	3FAB	32	50	#7818 = 30744: LOCATIONS 30744/5 IN COMMUNICATIONS REGION WERE INITIALLY LOADED
LD		(#7818), A		
16300		18	24	WITH ZERO BYTES AT START OF IPL SEQUENCE
16301		78	120	CHANGE SCREEN FLAG TO DARK, SINCE <CTRL> WAS PRESSED
-----				
16302	3FAE	32	50	#7819 = 30745: CHANGE SCREEN CHARACTER FLAG TO LIGHT --
LD		(#7819), A		
16303		19	25	LIGHT CHARACTERS ON A DARK SCREEN
16304		78	120	
-----				
16305	3FB1	32	50	AND LOAD CURSOR CHARACTER STORE IN COMMUNICATIONS REGION WITH
LD		(#783C), A		
16306		3C	60	SPACE CHARACTER CODE
16307		78	120	#783C = 30700
-----				
16308	3FB4	C3	195	
JP		#01C9		
16309		C9	201	#01C9 = 457:
16310		01	1	JUMP TO ROUTINE TO CLEAR SCREEN, HOME CURSOR AND SELECT MODE(0)
=====				